the States out of the national treasury. When by the help of such personal topics as we have mentioned they have obtained the ascendancy, which may Providence avert, they understand very well that they may revive the partnership of Bank and State, and carry into effeet their plan of making the States dependent on the bounty of the General Government.

bounty of the General Government.

There was never, perhaps, a greater relief felt by any set of men than by the Whig party, when their late nomination of President was agreed upon, assented to by their principal leaders, even the disappointed, and they were at liberty to pass from the discussion of principles and measures, to the business of bepraising their own candidate. Their doctrines had become odious throughout the nation: the very bank with which they had so long sided in its contest with the Government and the people, had become hopelessly and infamously insolvent; the American credit system, which their party had defended and cherished, had become a bye-word of scorn; the Democratic majorities were increasing rapidly from one election to another in

almost every part of the Republic.

In this state of things it was time the Whig party naturelly enough thought to talk of something else than their principles and measures. No matter how frivolous the topic, provided it contributed to divert the attention of the public from the deplorable failure of their formits after their formits after their them. For them, heren to glorify their their favorite policy. For they began to glorify their candidate—to tell how he once lived in a log cabin, how he has been known to drink hard cider, and how, ost other men who are fond of popularity, he is civil and hospitable.

They must not be indulged in this idle prattle, they must not be indulged in this idle practic, they
must not be allowed thus to change the question; they
must be held to a rigid responsibility for what they have
done, and what they have recommended as a party,
and the consequences of the policy they have supported
must be kept before the eyes of the people.

The question is not whether Harrison drinks hard

The question is not whether Harrison drinks hard der. What do the people care for that! The question is what he and his party will do if they obtain the pow-er.—The whole bank party, state and national, the champions of the corrupt and pernicious partnership of bank and State, the swarm of speculators who desire a course of legislation which will enrich them at the expense of the public, the enemies of freedom of occupa-tion, the advocates of a grand and costly system of internal Improvements fruitful of contracts and jobs, the champions of a construction of the Constitution which withdraws power from the people and accumulates it in the government: all these, if Harrison, the candidate ey support, should succeed, will rush into power with him, and convert the government into an engine of their pernicious designs.

(From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.) To the citizens of the third Congressional District.

I think it due to you to make public the private conyou are now under investigation-Mr. Charles Naylor —a gentleman who for three sessions has sate as your representative at Washington.

You have probably read his indiscreet publication in

the newspapers of this morning as to the proceedings before the Commissioner appointed by the Committee of Elections, and those of you who have attended the sittings of the Commissioner and heard the evidence given, have seen his statements of it with a surprise which Mr. Naylor's friends and antagonists must unite. For myself, having taken no more active part in politics than simply to cast my vote, and thus havsuppress my indignation when, being referred by a friend to the United States Gazette, I read there Mr. Naylor's paragraph. I could have passed by his statements (though without a color of truth) as to the course pursued by me in the investigation of the election frauds, and I could have excused their general insulting tone, knowing that the exposure of the practices by which the will of the people of your district has been twice set at naught, must be a most painful operation te Mr. Naylor, whom it deprives not only of a high and honorable place, but of the good opinion of all honora-ble men. With these motives, and with unfeigned commiseration for that gentleman's existing condition, I should have forborne to notice his ebullition, but for two passages of it which seemed so personal, and aimed so directly at me, that I had no course left but to call on him to retract them.

I therefore addressed him the following note, which was handed to him by Col. Pleasanton at his own-house this morning:

Friday morning, 20th March, 1840. Sir:-I have just read in this morning's U. States Ga zette, your publication dated 18th March, 1840.

As 1 introduced the testimony, such as you say "no man of sense would attempt to introduce any where,"

and such as "would be scouted mith scorn from a Court of Justice or any tribunal of honest men;" and as I m the "Concoctor," as you are pleased to term me, with the added epithet of "infamous," of that of able in demanding of you, for publication in the newspapers of this afternoon, a retraction of these offensive or any other foreign Government or Minister expressions, with an apology for having uttered them.

T have the nonor to be,
Your obedient servant,

C. INGERSOLL

Charles Naylor, Esq., Third st.

friend of Mr. Naylor this reply:

No. 284 North Third Street, Friday morning, March 20, 1840. Sir-I have just received your extraordinary note of

this morning. The tone of that note leaves me no resolutions, which said chance to offer any explanation. I have, therefore, at the State of Indiana. only to add that I will not send you any retraction or I have the honor to be, Your servant,

CHARLES NAYLOR.

C. Ingersoll, Esq.

This left me no alternative, and Mr. Pleasanton carried him, between four and five o'clock, a note of which a copy follows: Friday afternoon, half past 2 o'clock, }

Sir-Your note is explicit. My friend, Mr. Pleasanton, who hands you this, will meet any person you may be pleased to designate to him, and arrange necessary preliminaries.

I have the honor to be,

Your servant, C. INGERSOLL Charles Naylor, Esq., Third Street.

Mr. Pleasanton informs he was admitted at Mr. Naylor's by a person who conducted him into a front room, where Mr. Naylor desired Mr. Pleasanton to communicate his errand in this person's presence-which Mr. Pleasonton declined to do, and was led by Mr. Naylor into a back and adjoining apartment. He there handed Mr. Naylor my note, which Mr. Naylor at first declined reading, but afterwards read, and said whatever answer he had to give he would send in writing to Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Pleasanton politely requested to know at what time his answer would be given-when Mr. Naylor ordered him to leave the house, and opened a door by which the back room where they were communicated with the front room, where was the person who had admitted Mr. Pleasanton into the House. Mr. Pleasanton of course declined to comply with so strange a requisition, when Mr. Naylor after some hesitation and obvious uneasiness, called his friend into the back room and placed his hand upon Mr. Pleasanton's collar, and repeated his order that he should leave him. Mr. Pieasanton instantly seized him by the neck and held him thus choaked, until he cast upon the person standing by, a look very imploring of assistance—this person accordingly now struck Mr. Pleasanton, and having disengaged Mr. Pleasanton's hand from Mr. Naylor's neck, Mr. Naylor having the use of his voice again cried out, "Now, DAMN IT, LET US GIVE IT TO HIM," when they both fell on him. Mr. Pleasanton was in the act of very successful resistance of these two gentlemen, when the cries of Mr. Naylor to his friend alarmed the house, and three females rushed into the room, who pushed the three men into the street together. Once in the street, Mr. Naylor and his friend imme

diately retreated back into the house, and Mr. Pleasanton withdrew, leaving Mr. Naylor and the other person in pantaloons under the protection of the ladies. While in the ect of writing this statement, the following note was handed me, having been left at my

door with a servant: Friday ofternoon, March 20, 1840. Sir-I return your note of this afternoon. When-

ever you find a person to carry your notes who knows how to behave like a gentleman in my house, they shall receive an answer.

I have the honor to be,

Your servant, CHARLES NAYLOR.

C. Ingersoll, Esq., 136 Walnut Street.

Comment upon such conduct as this would be perflous. I leave it in your hands without remark.
CHARLES INGERSOLL. Friday, 20th March, 1840.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

Monday, March 23, 1840.

IN SENATE. Mr. CLAY of Kentucky presented a memorial of citize as of New York, praying for the passage of a general bankrupt law; which was referred to the Committee

Also, a memorial from citizens of Mercer and Bea ver counties, praying that proper measures may be taken for recognition of the independence of Hayti, and for the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with that Republic on the same footing as with the most favored nations; which was laid on the table.

Also, resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, in opposition to any measure which would cede the publands to the States in which they lie; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and order

Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial of citizens Vulton county, New York, in favor of a general bankupt law; which was referred to the Committee on the

Mr. TAPPAN presented the memorial of one hun dred and one citizens of the first ward of the city o

Washington, principally mechanics and workingmen, asking Congress to take measures to compel the banks of the District to resume specie payments; which was aid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROANE, from the Committee on Foreign Relaions, to which was referred the memorial of the United States Insurance Company and of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, praying to be indemnified for property seized and sequestered by the Government of Hayti in 1814, asked to be discharged from its further consideration; which was agreed to. The resolution submitted on Friday by Mr. Webster

was considered and agreed to.
The Senate then went into the consideration of En ecutive business. And afterwards adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being the alternate Monday fixed upon by the ules for the reception of resolutions—

Mr. CLIFFORD moved to suspend the rules in or der to introduce a resolution that the House now re sume the reception of petitions, commencing where i

sume the reception of petitions, commencing where it left off on last Monday.

The question being put, the ayes were 77, the noes 31. No quorum having voted—

Mr. ADAMS demanded the yeas and mays; which, being ordered and taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 107
nays 62. Two-thirds not having voted in the affirma

tive, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. JONES, chairman of the Committee of Way and Means, after some prefatory remarks, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the bill for the issue of Treasury notes; on which motion he demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and resulted as follows: yeas 112, nays Not two thirds.
 Mr. ADAMS offered the following resolutions, which Not two thirds.

were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to this House a statement of all the sums of money belonging to the navy pension fund which have at any time been invested in stocks of the several States; specifying the authority by which such invest-ments have been made, the dates of such investments, the rates at which the several purchases of the stocks have been made, and the dates and rates at which they

have been sold. Resolved, That the President of the United States b requested to cause to be communicated to this House if not incompatible with the public interest, all the correspondence between the Department of State and the diplomatic functionaries of the United States in France, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, and with those Governments, or either of them, relating to the surrender, to the Government of the United States, of persons charged with piracy and murder on board of the United States schooner Plattsburg, in the year 1817. Also, the correspondence relating to the demand, by the charge d'affaires of Great Britain, for the surren der of a mutineer in the British armed ship Lee, in duct to-day of a person whose official relations towards 1819; and any opinion of the Attorney General of the United States with regard to the right of the Executive of the United States, or of any of the Executive Governments of the separate States of this Union, to deliver up, at the demand of any foreign Governmen persons charged with crimes committed without the urisdiction of the United States.

Mr. ADAMS also offered the following resolution

Resolved, That the practice, first openly avowed at he present session of Congress, of pairing off, involves, on the part of the members resorting to it, the violation of the Constitution of the United States, of an express rule of this House, and of the duties of both ing hitherto escaped newspaper attacks, I could not parties in the transaction of their immediate constituents, to this House, and their country.

He was accompanying the resolution with some marks, not heard by the reporter, when objection was made to any debate.

Mr. A. said he did not propose to debate the resolu

tion, but he considered it of very great importance, on account of the principles involved; and he wanted to see whether it could be possible that any member of this House would object to it. Mr. TURNEY objected; when the Speaker said the

esolution must lie over. Mr. ADAMS remonstrated, and there was some conusion, but the resolution was laid over. Mr. ADAMS wished to modify a resolution offered by him on the 10th of February last, which is in the

words following:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be request ed to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of any demand made by the Minister or other diplomatic representative of Spain in this country, of the surrender to him of the Africans taken in, or belonging to, the vessel called L'Amistad, and of all correspondence between this Go-vernment and the said Minister or diplomatic representative relating thereto: also, copies of all instructions from the Department of State to the District At-torney of the U. S. in the judicial district of Connecticut, and all reports of the said District Attorney to the said Department relating to that subject.
Mr. PETRIKIN objected, and a desultory conversa-

which you complain, you will not think me unreason- tion ensued; but Mr. A. was finally permitted to modify, which he did, so as to extend the call by adding The remainder of the

tion and disposition of resolutions. Tuesday, March 24, 1840

The Senate this morning, went into the consideration At about 2 o'clock, 1 received from the hands of a hour of adjournment. The morning business consisted of a few memorials and reports on private cases.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. RARIDEN moved a suspension of the rule for the purpose of proceeding in the call of the States for The tone of that note leaves me no resolutions, which said call was suspended yesterday

Mr. Banks moved a call of the House; which wa not ordered. Mr. RAMSEY asked the yeas and nays on the motion

to suspend the rule, which were ordered; and, being taken, were, yeas 47, nays 83. So the rules were not suspended.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The SPEAKER announced the unfinished busines

of the morning hour to be the resolution heretofore re-ported by Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, from the committee of Elections, to print all the testimony in relation to the contested election in the State Jersey; to which resolution an amendment had been beretofore offered by Mr. Rice Garland to print the testimony received since the report of the said committee was made.

Mr. BOTTS resumed his remarks, and had not con cluded when, the morning hour having clapsed, Mr. JONES of Virginia, moved that the House pro

ceed to the orders of the day.

Mr. BOTTS expressed the hope that the House would allow him to close his remarks; but Mr. Jones persisting in his motion, it was agreed to. And the House passed to the orders of the day,

TREASURY NOTE BILL.
On motion of Mr. JONES of Virginia, the House esolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawson of Georgia in the ry to believe, one only feeling now, pervades his heart

Chair, on the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. addressing the committee in opposition to the bill when we last heard from the Capitol.

Washington, March 24 .- The House, in Committee of the Whole, was engaged, when this paper was put to press, upon the Treasury note bill. determination on one side was to sit it out-on the other to speak it out. The Democrats wish to transact the public business-the Federalists to defeat it by talking interminably .- Globe.

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS. FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS,

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Ric
mond, Manchester and the country, to his stock of SPRIN
OODS—which have been purchased in Philadelphia and Ne
ork, on such terms as will justify his disposing of them at su
frees as cannot fail giving satisfaction. He would solicit ac
om those in want.

THOMAS D. QUARLES, H Street, Shocker Hill. 108-3w

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND, NEGROES, &c.-The subscriber PUBLIC SALE OF LAND, NEGROES, &c.—The subscribers will sell at public auction on Wednesday, 22d April next, on the premises, the valuable tract of Land, the late residence of Capt. Win. Green, dec., of Mecklenburg. This estate situated for 8 miles northed Boydion and Randolph Macon College, contains about 2000 acres, and lies on both sides of Allen's Creek for two miles—having a large quantity of low grounds on the Creek and branches, while most of the high land is of fine quality for tobacco, wheat, &c. The plantation is sufficient for the advantageous employment of 15 or 20 hands, and has several fine meadows, yielding an immense quantity of herd's grass. The improvements are, a commodious dwelling house, excellent granary, stables, overseer's and negro houses, tobacco barns, and albother accessary houses: also a grist and saw mill, both in good repair; the former commanding a large custom, and the latter rendered very valuable by the abundance of excellent timber on the land. Either of the subscribers will show the land to any person who may wish to subscribers will show the land to any person who may wish to subscribers will show the land to any person who may wish to subscribers will show the land to any person who may wish to all the higher seminaries, but to "every sched, withing the U. States." Let the reader calculate for fine the U. States." Let the reader calculate for fine the U. States." Let the reader calculate for fine the U. States. Let the reader calculate for fine the U. States." Let the reader calculate for fine the U. States." Let the reader calculate for fine the U. States. Let the reader calculate for fine the U. States." Let the reader calculate for fine the U. States." Let the reader calculate for the that U. States. Let the reader calculate for the that U. States." Let the reader calculate for finest fine the U. States." Let the reader calculate for the that under calculate for finest what an enormous patronage and expense in the Lenceforth, then, let the champions of Gen. Harrison be a

We will sell at the same time and place, 20 or 30 likely Negroe We will sell at the same time and place, 20 or 30 likely Negroes—consisting of men, women, boys and girls, a good Miller and a Blacksmith, the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, &c. Terms—The land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, and the subscribers retaining the right till payment is made. For the slaves and other property, the purchasers giving bonds with satisfactory security, a credit of 12 months will be given

purchasers giving bonds with satisfactory security, a creat of 12 months will be given.

As executors of the late Wm. Green, we will also sell at the and time, on a credit of 12 months, between two and three hundred barrels of corn, a quantity of wheat, oats, hay and fodder, and an elegant new barouche.

TH. A. FIELD, E. DODSON, WM. W. OLIVER, JAMES OLIVER.

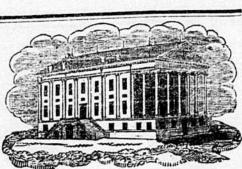
the above sale is postponed to Tuesday, the zein April, at which time it will certainly take place, and continue from day to day will be whole where the continue from day to day until the whole property is sold.

TH. FEILD, E. DODSON, WM. W. OLIVER, JAMES OLIVER. 108-wtd

March 27 IN CHANCERY-VIGGINIA.—At rules holden in the Clerk's of fice of the County Court of Hanover, on the 7th day of March

840: Thompson Mills,

Thompson Mills,
against
James B. Matthews, Archibald P. Matthews, John Matthews,
James B. Matthews, Archibald P. Matthews, John Matthews,
James Long and Adaine his wife, James D. Kimbrough, and Elizabeth his wife, and Felix Matthews,
The defendant, Archibald P. Matthews, not having entered los appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country, it is ordered the said defendant do appear here on the first day of May Court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this County,
A Copy—Teste,
PHILIP B, WINSTON, C. H. C.
March 21



RICHMOND, Va., FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

Mr. G. W. Hopkins's Letter. Representatives from the Russell Pope of Wythe county. It bears ed to Col. James H. Pope of Wythe county. It bears ed to Col. John lines and covers 47 pages. We are exdate on the 16th inst. and covers 47 pages. tremely anxious to lay the whole of this well-written letter at once before our readers—but its extreme length compels us to postpone its publication till our next paper. This paper will bear some comparison with Mr. Wm. P. Taylor's letter in our last. No small praise! for that Letter has extorted the unqualified admiration of all ably as well as eloquently written. He declares his positive determination to vote for Mr. Van Buren, and to oppose Gen. Harrison. He analyzes the merits of both, compares their respective pretensions—and whilst he denies the claims of Gen. Harrison, even in his military capacity; whilst he exposes his Federal principles and unconstitutional measures, he vindicates the chargeter and the principles of Mr. Van Buren. But character and the principles of Mr. Van Buren. the most remarkable part of the letter is that in which he speaks of the "Veiled Prophet." It is well known, period of six consecutive days annually, to improve in that Mr. Hopkins was a Conservative; that he was opposed to the Sub-Treasury; and that Mr. Rives, as he frankly confesses, had "gained (his) confidence and to secure an efficient and well disciplined militia. It is admiration." He now abandons him. He says, "This admiration." He now abandons him. He says, "This distinguished favorite of fortune was reared in an atmosphere fragrant with the glory of Jefferson. And social proximity to that apostle of liberty enabled Mr. Rives to feed the taper of his aspiring mind with the redundant and wholesome light of Monticello. The lustre reflected upon him from an orb so brilliant and pure presented his future course, and made him. It is also unpresent upcalled for from the present. ed with political preferment and applause. His seat in the House of Delegates was quickly abandoned for a our views. The active militia are required, also, whencame thickening on him from the spontaneous generosity of his triumphant party. Stimulated by the ties of gratitude and the convictions of a considerate mind, he not only contributed to overthrew the administration of gency. The number of this select militia will be the committee believe, to meet any emergency. The number of this select militia will be gency. John Q. Adams, but advocated, with ability and zeal, the leading measures which brought down upon President Jackson the rancorous hatred of the Whigs. The memorable Expunge, intended, as was alleged by Whigs, to fix upon them that burning shame they had offered to the laurels of the President, was assisted through the Senate by the parliamentary abilities of Mr. Rives. The Whiggish denunciation against him, States, which, before, had been continual and bitter, was as "It is the cheering voice of praise, when compared to the ferocity of its character then. Language is incompetent to describe it. No violated confidence-no betrayal of trust-no measure of ingratitude to the cordial friends rom the Democratic party the remorseless fury then

manifested towards him by the Whigs.
"Since then, the flushed and elevated Whigs, backed and encouraged by the mighty contrivances of incorporated wealth, have re-united and embodied their hitherto discordant forces, and now constantly proclaim their ability and determination to crush the President and the Democratic party. To pamper this vain exultation, the Conservative leaders have made their appearance, and drawn their weapons in the ranks of the op- Cromwell' position. They professed to have mustered troops in so lately and so cordially co-operated.

"The commander of the Virginia Conservatives, more erous and confiding friends-and crossed the Rubicon of party strife.

him with delight, and freely forgave his previous sins.

Nay, in the overflowings of cestatic joy, they have labored with the most persevering assiduity to return him bered with the most persevering assiduity to return him present with making the following extract: the National Senate, where he plunged a dagger in calculating, and deliberate baseness.

"For this sudden, extraordinary support of Mr. Rives, the great organ of the Whig party in Virginia had no large standing army; to render the measure as a curse to the national prosperity, Mr. Plea- Treasury too heavily. the ordinary course of human reasoning, have widened the breach between them. No: the ground boldly and openly assumed by the editor, for the support of Mr. carried out, would place the U. S. in an impregnable carried out, would place the U. S. in an impregnable of the White could be widened to the White carried out, would place the U. S. in an impregnable of the White carried out, would place the U. S. in an impregnable of the White carried out, would place the U. S. in an impregnable of the White carried out, would place the U. S. in an impregnable of the world of the openly assumed by the editor, for the support of Mr. Rives was, that with his assistance, the Whigs could carry the elections and get command of the government. choed in the halls of the Legislature, by gentlemen of the Whig party, who claimed to represent the virtue, pense will be less than \$500,000." the Whig party, who claimed to represent the virtue, the principles and the patriotism of the Commonwealth

of Virginia. "If gratitude be among the number of a gentleman's st returns of gratitude, what benefactors can Mr.

"Our country, too, whose ever grateful eyes his ri ening worth so tenderly could see, that scarce she breathed an accent to the skies but what was winged with benisons for him! Yet, instead of gratitude this rare, delicate and generous appreciation, I am ser--feelings of unkindness, not to say hostility towards of the 18th inst.—We beg the people of Virginia, of the great body of his former political friends: the cor-Mr. TRUMBULL, who was entitled to the floor, was dial and confiding friends, who placed him in the lead say, what opinion they ought to form of such a candiof his fellow men, cheered and sustained him in every strife, and aimed to raise him to the Presidential

heigth. But we shall publish the whole Letter next week.

The Standing Army---Militia! We request the reader's attention to an article on our first page from the "Valley Star," upon the new copy of the letter of the committee in reply thereto. Whig Humbug of the Standing Army. It completely We assure the public the correspondence is genuine carries the war into Africa-and shows us, how much farther their candidate has gone than Mr. Poinsett .- "To the Hon. WM. H. HARRISON .-Gen. Harrison was not only for classifying the militia, and paying the officers and sergeants of the active class (when called out to be trained, without doing the privates the justice to pay them also,) but he is for giving a military education, at the expense of the Govern-ment, to every youth in the country. He is for extending the power of the Federal Government not only to all the higher seminaries, but to "every school with-in the U. States." Let the reader calculate formself

found a contrivance"-and that is Cromwell's scheme of his "twelve military jurisdictions" -and says he has "no disposition to question the originality of the Secretary, by insinuating that he may have derived the hint of his plan from so celebrated an authority."— Is Mr. Rives so ignorant that he does not know better or so insidious that he will not acknowledge the fact Was he ignorant that his favorite, Gen. Harrison, has gone a bow-shot beyond Mr. Poinsettt: But admitting that the plea of ignorance would excuse him on tha point, could be have been so ignorant as not to know, that a similar scheme was proposed to the H. of R. so ate as the 11th May, 1838, by the Chairman of the Mi litia Committee. We have a copy of this Report and Bill before vs. The Report says:

the ages between 21 and 40. of the reasons that influenced the committee to asthat their services in time of peace were unnecessary and not required. Limiting the age to 40 was also considered proper, upon the ground that the increase of the minua, by the rapid increase of population, ples which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Ma-would make it entirely too unwieldy; and, furthermore, it would release a portion from a burden not required by the country at the present time. If, at any time, our by the country at the present time. If, at any time, our seribing ourselves Your friends, ountry's liberties shall be in imminent danger, and, efence, an increased force required, the tion can be promptly altered. "The second and fourth sections develope the prin-

ciple upon which the whole bill is predicated. They in the first place classify the militia into the active and general militia. The active militia shall be compose We have received a pamphlet copy of the Letter, which G. W. Hopkins, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the Russell District, has addressof one-tenth part of the whole number; the remainder ot be selected from the whole body of the militia by the States; and it is further provided that they may receive volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most volunteers for the province of the province volunteers for their quotas, if it is deemed by them most judicious. The whole and sole control is with the States, and there no fears can be entertained but that ample justice will be extended to all interested. "The object the committee proposes in this classifica-

But carry into effect its provisions.

hich "It requires the active militia to be encamped for the

and pure presaged his future course, and made him It is also unnecessary and uncalled for, from the present conspicuous to the advocates of freedom. In his own native Virginia—a State not barren in wisdom and of this truth, and of the importance of the active class of this truth, and of the importance of the active class worth-no man of the age has been more freely honor- of the militia, we have an assurance in our own conmore distinguished one in the House of Representa- ever a requisition is made by the United States, to pertives. A mission abroad, and Senatorial honors at home, form duty first. This is considered an important requirement; it brings to the service of the country, at once, a force that may be depended upon, and of suffiabout 200,000, if one tenth of the whole is adopted; if one eighth, about 250,000. The data upon which the committee have come to this result, is this: It appears by the report of the Secretary of War, (from the adju-tant generals of the different States, and in some of the States the returns are very defective,) there are about two millions of able-bodied militia within the United

"It is believed by the committee, that the States will not (if this bill should pass) do more than enrol the general militia; and if so, will it not satisfy every citizen of this country what an important alteration has been effected-an active militia of 200,000 to 300,000, compowho reared the fortunes of Mr. Rives, could provoke sed of the ardent and patriotic; well disciplined; not inferior in drill to the regular army, and ready to take the field at a moment's warning—a general militia, not subject to the present grievances, but have them so organized, as that in case of necessity they will be ready to maintain the rights of the people and their commo country.

And yet Mr. Rives has the unparalleled assurance or is so deplorably ignorant as to assert, that Mr. Poin-sett may have derived the hint of his plan from Oliver

Mr. Rives also attempts to make a great rout about defence of great constitutional principles; and for a sea- the expense which it would incur. He is pleased to son stacked their arms upon neutral ground, and coldly say, that "it could not fail to add many millions to the eyed the battle field. But the leader of the Northern public burthens!" His par nobile fratrum; his most dig nified brace of supple followers, who have lost all the went over to the enemy in bold and free defiance; and now, in the national Senate, wages a fierce, unnatural, course, we mean Mr. Delegate Payne, and Mr. Senatourse, relentless war, upon the political party with which he tor Fontaine,) in their respective address s to the People, run up "this army of 200,000 men" to an "expense of from 15 to 20 millions of dollars." Good gentlecool and wary, calculated with circumspect mind the men! let them not go mad with apprehension. The Sehazards of the enterprise, and felt and measured the cretary of War made a Report on Saturday last to the ground on which he has determined to move. But he, House of Representatives, in compliance with their too, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall of the 9th for his "plan, in detail, for the re-orgation, has lately doffed his neutrality—left his former gecall his former It makes 44 columns of the nization of the militia." Globe-and it really contrives to strip the Whig hum-The exulting enemy applauded the act, received bug of all its terrors. We shall lay the whole of the

their precious fame; and whose records, they assert, he had mutilated and defiled with the most cold, selfish, governed by an earnest desire to place the country in an attitude of defence, and, at the same time, to secure it from the necessity of maintaining at any period a justifiable pretext, that I am aware of. The editor of without withdrawing too large a number of our fellowthe Whig, and the leader of the Conservatives, did not citizens from their occupations at any one time; and to agree, even on the great financial question of the day.

diffuse throughout the community generally some knowledge of military service, without taxing the All this, it appears to me, will measure as a curse to the national passes of take to quote his language, but to state, in substance the less than ten days in each and every year, at such times news which he entertained upon that subject, and which as may least interfere with their ordinary occupations; he published to the world. The opposition of Mr. Rives and, for an equal term, keeping that force so organ-to the Sub-Treasury scheme, could not, therefore, have ized that it may serve as a reserve, ready to act in endeared him to the editor of the Whig. It should, in cases of emergency: doing, in the meanwhile, ordinary state of defence, will not exceed \$1,362,093 yearly, if the maximum number of days for drill be adopted by This was the doctrine promulgated by the press, and Congress; and, as it is believed that ten days in each

(Mr. Poinsett proposes a drill of 100,000 militia. The Militia Committee of '38 suggests 200,000.) Yes, Messicurs Rives, Fontaine and Payne, st virtues, and the greatest benefactors deserve the warmest returns of gratitude, what benefactors can Mr. "millions;" and your "15 to 20 millions." Take our Rives compare with the early and devoted patrons who word for it, good Sirs, the People of Virginia are not quite such fools as you are pleased to take them for.

Another Veiled Prophet!

Dodging !—The Non-Committa! Candidate!
The Candidate of the Abolitionists!--No mistake now We lay before our readers one of the most memorable Correspondences of the day-for which we are in-debted to the "Oswego Paliadium," (State of N. York,) date and such a cause:
"Ges. Harrisos.—We call public attention to the

following most extraordinary reply, made by Gen. Harrison's committee at Cincinnati, to a letter addressed to him by the Union Association of this village. We are obliged to a member of the Association for a copy of the letter addressed by it to Gen. Harrison, and a Osicego, Jan. 31, 1840.

"Dear Sir--In accordance with a resolution of the Union association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you in relation to subjects that large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is-

"Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia

"Second-Are you in favor of a United States Bank, what an enormous patronage and expense his scheme or some institution similar to that, for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public monies, and for giving champions of Gen. Harrison be advised, and take counsel from his extravagant errors, and show more "And lastly-Would you favor the passage of a Gene-

ral Bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union:
"I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, end hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people

I am, Sir, Respectfully your obedient servant, MILES HOTCHKISS, Corresponding Secretary. "Cincinnati, Feb. 29, 1840.

"Gentlemen-Your letter of the 31st ult. addressed to

General Harrison, has been placed in our possession

with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his con-"It is matter of surprise that this important branch of our national defence has been so long and so manifestly neglected. Executive recommendations have been not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the of Billy Lackaday."

There is a great decided absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, then, resolves itself in of Billy Lackaday."

There is a great decided absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, of Billy Lackaday."

There is a great decided absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the made, and favorable reports and projects submitted to error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, Congress, and yet no final action has been had or im- than General Harrison. That policy is, that the Gene provement adopted. The States rightly view any attempt on the part of the General Government to interfere with their reserved rights, with a Republican jealousy; and, therefore, the power conferred by the Constitution of the U. S., in the organization of the militia, should be exercised with the utmost strictness militia, should be exercised with the utmost strictness and the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and carry the State in the fall, by from 7 to 10,000 majorithroughout the bill they now propose to the House, explicitly; and that those views, whether connected ty, and so we write. Yes, we have faith—great faith self for Federal adoption, particularly when this sale kept in view this delicate power, and have reason to be-lieve that the States will not complain that any of their rights have been infringed by the provisions of this bill, out that the full and constitutional control over their militia is secured. Upon no other principle would this consideration, that the national convention deemed it consideration, that the national convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis, to publish any general decommittee introduce a bill.

"The first section of the bill conforms generally with the 1st section of the act of May, 1792. The difference is in time of service. The law of 1792 requires every In the mean time we cannot help expressing the hope

OSWEGO UNION ASSOCIATION:-

able hodied white male citizen between the ages of 18 that our friends, every where, will receive the nominaable bodied white male citizen between the ages of the ages between 21 and 40. guished intelligence of the nominating conventionsume the age of 21, were, that the power to exact the services of minors was extremely questionable, and we certainly have a high guaranty, that should Gen Harrison be the successful candidate for he Presideny, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of thesame princi ples which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Ma-

J. C. WEIGHT, O. M. SIENCER.

H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'y. "The committee are now publishing in panphlet form many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facis and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early moment. "Thus it seems Gen. Harrison has passed into the

daring Military Chieftain as large as life!-He sinks into the dedging, non-committal, military candidate for popular support; and, worse than all, an imberile, depenlent instrument in the hands of a self-elected "confi-The object the committee proposes in the New Jersey Election tion, is, that the Government will have, at all times, dential committee "--among whom, stands the notorious he must needs blush for the part he is acting before the Letter has extorted the unqualified admiration of all whom we have heard speak of it. Mr. H.'s letter is and for any emergency, a certain portion of our militial ship as well as eloquently written. He declares his positive determination to vote for Mr. Van Buren, and and in a state of discipline equal to regulars. The and in a state of discipline equal to regulars. The such comparation of the profit of the remarks and in a state of discipline equal to regulars. The and in a state of discipline equal to regulars. litionists. He knows, and they, (his confidential second best; for, sharp as tart in reply, Mr. Tappan in junto,) know, that he stands no chance of being elected without the votes of the Abolitionists of Ohio and N York; and he dares not come out, without offending his adversary in the dust either them, or the South. Hence he keeps dark, and idle and visionary to suppose that the whole number of will make no further revelations. Who now will trust such a man? Is it the free, manly, above-board citizens of Virginia? Will they trust a man who is afraid to offend the Abolitionists; who tells them to trust him; to trust to the endorsement of the Harrisburg Convention; to give him a generous support, as if a free people are to trust a man with power who is afraid to trust

them with his opinions.
When Martin Van Buren was called upon in October, 1832, by the Shockoe Committee of North Carolina; by Junius Amis and others of the same State in 1836; and by Sherrod Williams of Kentucky in the I hope the press will speak out on this subject. I will same year, did he muttle himself up in his mantle? did keep this open until the last moment of departure of he put himself in the hands of a confidential Committee? did he take refuge in silence and in mystery? was he afraid to offend the Abolitionists or the friends of a Bank? No—he came out, like a man. He spoke, like If they do not adjourn, Dr. Duncan has the floor, and a generous and high minded Statesman. He tells will speak 4 or 5 hours, as a kind of Whig rejoinder. generous and high minded Statesman. Sherrod Williams, suffrages of a people to answerfully all enquiries made by an elector, undetermined, as to his course, and seekby an elector, unnevermined, as to his course, and seeking, in good faith, information as to the opinions of the candidate, touching the appropriate daties of the office to be filled, is one which I cheerfully acknowledge, and will, upon all proper occasions, faithfully discharge; and in pursuance of this maxim, he answers him freely as he had twice answered certain citizens of North Carolina, upon some of the most delicate and important questions, which ever divided the public mind. He did throw himself upon the "generous confidence" of his fellow-citizens; yet it was not in darkness, but in light; it was not by an impenetrable mystery, but by boldly declaring his opinions, and relying upon their truth. Such is the difference between Martin Van Buren and Wm. H. Harrison-between him, who has been falsely stigmatized as a non-committal politician, and him who has professed the frankness of a soldier Judge ye, between them-And judge ye also, People of Virginia! what sort of a President you are destined to possess. As a candidate, Gen. Harrison is now in the hands of a Junto; so will be become, if you make him your President. He will be governed by a "confidential Committee," during the whole adminis-tration of your affairs—without discretion to govern nimself, without energy to conduct your government-And what species of advisers he will have, you may udge by the committee, of which John C. Wright con-ditutes the soul. Such is the President whom the Whigs are attempting to plam upon a great and en-lightened people! For one, we will have none of him The Knight-Errants.

Republican party. It is a new and strange proceeding n our annals; is dictatorial in its manner, unpopular n its aspect; and withal calculated to produce excite-

ment, and a much fuller turn-out of the voters.—We hear, that several of these Travelling Missionaries have been crusading through the country; and that on many occasions they have been severely rebuked and punish-Norborne E. Sutton,) and Festus Dickinson, both ad- that the aggressor was beneath his notice. dressed the people of Caroline the other day. They were encountered by Samuel C. Scott-and, contrary to received a letter from Staunton, of the 23d, which says, Our Elector (Mr. W. Taylor) from Rockbridge, has jus the Whig version of the 200,000 Van Buren standing

army. Gen. Baldwin is replying in an able manner, but he cannot do us any injury."—Go on, gentlemen. "You will yet wake up many a wrong passenger," depend upon it. The Napoleon of the Turf drawn:

Col. W. R. Johnson announces, in a Card, (in the Petersburg Intelligencer,) under date of the 17th, his determination to decline a poll for the county of Chesterfield. He assigns private reasons for his decision—says, he never would have consented to offer at all, but that he was "urged, pressed, and importuned in such a way, at such a time, and by such friends, that it would have appeared like obstinacy to have refused to become a candidate to represent you in the next House of De legates. I did consent amidst the stir and importunities of the day, and was announced. I went from Court to Petersburg on Tuesday morning, and returned home on the following Friday, (last Friday:) since then I have consulted and reflected with my family deliberate-ly and calmly, and find that this removal (to Petersurg) is inevitable," &c., &c .- His friends kept up this letter from the press for a week, until they found his "domestic arrangements rendered it improper to conti-Well, the Whig steed is off the turf nia, belonging to the Wing or "ail the talents" party fue a candidate." -- but the Petersburg Editor "calls upon the Whigs of that patriotic county to bring another 'Napoleon' into

field." -. Inother ! There was a time, when the

whole world knew of but one Napoleon--but now

seems, the circumscribed county of Chesterfield alone

owns two, if not more! The R. Whig has, as usual, hit away at the Sena tors, who were absent from their Chamber on Thursday last, when a motion was made for the reconsideration of the small note Bill. But is not the Whig aware the justification they claim? Had not that bill been rejected, when there was a full Senate by a very de cided majority? And was it a fair proceeding to act again upon the subject, when there was a bare majority present, and when the Senate was on the evo of its adournment? The Whig too complains of the Senate adopting the stay law. Does it not know that it was pas ed, in consequence of the absence of three of the Whig Senators? And if this was right, could it be wrong in the other Senators being absent on the small note bill Besides, some of the Senators do not object to the passage of what is called the stay law, because the law in relation to the Banks prevents the note-holders from recovering specie from the Banks upon ten days notice, and they thought it but right, that the creditor should be prevented from forcing specie from the debtor, when he has no means of obtaining it from the Banks They considered, too, this stay law, a mere alteration of the remedy or mode of collection, and not as imgairing a contract.

Mr. James Garland appears in the Madisonian, and pleads guilty to the charge of writing the Nelson Ad-dress of 1836. In that address, he denounces General Harrison, enumerates his numerous transgressions, and declares that "these votes, taken in connection with been able to prove from the record. We have not this letter to Sherrod Williams, stamp Federalism upon tempted to load Mr. Rives with "infamy, universal a his politics as decidedly as it is possible to do"-Now he declares for Gen. H. in preference to Mr. Van "moral turpitude" and base servility, which should Buren! Folly and apostacy cannot further go. But, the fact is, he has lost individuality in the influence of Mr. Rives. He is the mere shadow of the "Veiled Prophet." As the Globe says, "Now Mr. Rives has changed naked through the world with a whip of scorpic have his policy, and has come out openly against this former friends and for Harrison, and Jemmy Garland does likewise!! Mr. Garland's whole political character, then, resolves itself into this -he is the humble follower

"There is a great deal of gammon in the Richmond Enquirer lately. Does its Editor really believe all he publishes? If he does, great indeed must be his faith!—Alex. Gazette.

worthy friend of Alexandria—aye, better than he does—and therefore we have faith, great faith in them. States, a man of the about the President of the University of the line of the about the president of the University of the Un

We have all becoming hopes of Mr. Van Buren's re-elec tion.—And we have every faith, that, in the day of tri-al, Virginia will be true to her principles and herself.

Extracts of Letters from Bashington, Murch 20. "Contrary to my expectations and the expectations of our friends, the Treasury note bill did not go through last night. Mr. Vanderpoel said some very good thing in reply to several Whigs, who had spoken against the measure. Mr. Bond of Ohio, gave us a life of Harson, for his speech-much in his usual style-merel to kill time. March 21 .- "Yesterday the Treasury note bill was

touched, but not finished-the whole day being con sumed in debate. To-day, the question did not come up. Your particular Representative, Mr. Botts, for two days, (vesterday and to-day,) consumed nearly all the time in vituperation and slang against the Committee on Elections, for not having permitted the smuggled certificate members of Goy. Pennington to take their seats. Mr. Botts speaks pretty much here as he did in the Legislature-not very particular in his language and his manner tempered a good deal with the bragga docia. He has been handled pretty roughly by Mr. Brown of, Tennessee, and when you see the debate, no candid reader can help from expressing the opinion, that the political genius of Henrico was put to the test. There is some honor in contending for correct principles; but when a man contends that wrong is right. as in the case of Mr. Botts on the New Jerfew equals. He is modest and diffident almost to a fault, but when roused, he seldom desists until he lay "March 25th 1916

"It now wants 10 minutes of 5 P. M., and the Hous of Representatives is still in continuous session from yesterday at 12. They spent the ichole night in debut, and in calls of the House. The Treasury note half a still in Committee. Effort after effort has been made but all have failed up to this moment. are worn down, but seem determined to get this b through, and the Whigs seem as fully determined that the bill shall be delayed. The Whigs have no particular objection, merely speaking against time. This kind of legislation is discreditable to the country, and

"P. S. 10 minutes after 5 P. M .- The House is at this moment taking the yeas and nays on adjournment. The duty of a candidate for the I think the House will adjourn about 10 P. M. The

"The House has adjourned at 15 min, past 5 P. M. (From another Letter, but not so late.)—"The House has been in session since 12 o'clock yesterday until to-day; and is still in session on the Treasury Note be They have come to no result. The Opposition second determined to make the Government of their countr appear insolvent in the eyes of the world. By Last Night's Mail .- "In Botetourt, Hannah will

beat Shanks from 150 to 200 votes. In Roanoke, Sayder will beat Peyton, if our ranks be not split by two candidates. (One of them ought to withdraw, and no doubt will.")

The R. Whig lately insumated, that Gen. Bayly might have wis ten "Vindex." (in the "Old Dominion,") putting himself. We are authorized by the author himself to declare, that "to this hour Gen. R. does not even know who is the author. THE LONG SHOT FROM CASTLE HILL -[No. VI., Our attention has been called to some very diverting articles in the Richmond Whig, of which the writer of

Vindex is the subject, or rather object. We are vermuch flattered by those notices, because they proto us that we have not written in vain; that we have touched the adversary on the raw, and that the galle jade winces. One of the puny assailants of Vindex whom the Whig "has for years esteemed as the most popular pen in Virginia," (alas! for Virginia, if the eulogy be just,) asserts with a most authentic tone, that Vindex "was yor born South of the Potomac," as if that had any thing to do with the truth of our assertions, or the soundness of our conclusions. If Ma An intelligent friend writes us, since his "return to he bosom of his constituents," that this new mode of lectioneering will redound to the advantage of the collect once to have seen a gentleman in play-house, charged by his neighbour with having picked his pocket of a watch. The accused threw himself at once upon his "dignity," and treated the suspicion as an insult. He had to deal, however, with an Impracticable, who insisting upon a search, found the costly monitor snugly ensconced in the deep recesses ed for their importunate addresses. The rabid Orator of the Northern Neck was met at Northumberland by like "your dignity," when you have no answer. A ctor for the Essex District, person once gave as a reason for pocketing an insu is a convenient substitute for courage," was the reply Now, we do think, when charges affecting character the statement of the Whig, we understand through a as well as opinion are not merely made, but substan Whig spectator, that Scott was more than a match for trated, that true dignity demands that they should not wing spectator, that Scott was more than a match for both of them.—Henry E. Watkins, the Whig Elector in the Prince Edward District, addressed the people of that county on Monday week—but he was encountered sense of our responsibility. But "the most popular by Henry N. Watkins, the Republican candidate for pen in Virginia, God save the mark! is guilty of a slip, a lapsus, though one almost too insignificant to no-tice. We may, as well, however, once for all, (for we the county. Messrs. Janney and Pendleton did not appear in Fauquier on the 21th, as they were expected—but Horner was there, ready to receive them.—We have perhaps, to stimulate us to renewed exertions in the cause of sound principle, moral and politicals) we re concluded his able Speech, and has totally demolished peat, we may as well observe, that the writer of Vindex is a "Southron," by parentage, birth and feeling, in all these particulars more so, probably, than his paltry assailants, with whom he would not stoop, to enter into a controversy, unless, indeed, they put more style, taste, point and truth in their "paper pellets." He feels himself above such small game, and is really not ambitious at this moment of a conflict even with "the most popular peu in Virginia." Indeed his chief object, in bestowing the slightest attention upon this "Triton of the minnews," of whem the Whig is so proud, is to furnish himself with a pretext or opportunity for a few discursive remarks, which he could scarcely have

introduced in the regular discussion of the topics of M-Rives's variegated letter. The last numbers of "Vindex," have, we admit, from their subject and necessary extent, and perhaps too from their style, been rather heavy; at least the enemy has found them so, and we wish to relieve selves by a little scattering fire with small arms. must apologise, in the beginning, however, for being obliged to speak so much about "ourself," as the Editors say, which can scareely be more disagreeable to our readers than to us, for we abhor "conspicuity employ a very expressive word, for which we are debted to a late member of the Legislature of Virgi

And, first we would remark, with all due r

that the party which is chiefly composed of, or sustain

ed by, brokers, shop-heepers and attenties, cannot very naturally, imagine a motive for political opinion

or action which is not mercenary. It, therefore,

essarily supposes, that every writer who enters the

political arena, must be paid for his services. Accusomed as these people are to nire each other, and t be hired all round by the banks, an honorable or pat otic motive of action never enters their imaginat They cannot even conceive of, they would despis-they did, any talent or zeal, that is not made available for a pecuniary object. But reasoning on their o principle, has it never occurred to them, that hanks, and the Bank particularly, are, or at least, w (for, times are sadly altered since the honey-m bank accommodation,) more bountiful patrons than government? The latter cannot lend half a million ollars at a time, to some fifty members of Congress to be sported at the faro-banks in Washington; it has not at its disposition, accommodation loans, retain fees, professional gratuities, funds for the "diffusi information," that is for the purchase of politica editors, &c., or rather their conversion to Whigs;" the dissemination of libels against the govern ment, partially paid for, too, out of its own money, & &c. Those who have the republican privilege, also wested right, of fabricating spurious money, at who out of extremely thin paper, (for, wear and tear is a small item in bank profits,) they are the persons are the best able to maintain "political hirelings. The Editors of the Whig have the face to ac "Vindex" of an abusive attack upon Mr Rives, because have told the plain truth in manly, but decore language; and asserted nothing, which we have eternal." We have not charged him with an act ceive through all time, the execration of every pair

We have not expressed a wish to see from the rising to the setting of the sun." if a had accused him of "wilfully and deliberately per himself, and placing the perjury on record." No have dealt more tenderly with this unfortunate geman. God forbid! that we should bring the awful cha of perjury against any man! The greatest offence w we have imputed to him, would not amount to a than political petty-larceny, such as obtaining votes man," at the moment when he had thus qualified h meanor, as well as the highest talents, the firm resolution, and the finest manners. There was ime in Virginia, when social excommunication would